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an RSVP-based MPLS network, which ERO type specifies the exact order of routers through which an LSP must travel, without consulting the IGP? A. loose hop B. static hop C. next hop D. strict hop Answer: D Explanation: When a strict hop is configured, it identifies an exact path through which the LSP must be routed. Strict-hop EROs (Explicit Route Objects) specify the exact order of the routers through which the RSVP messages are sent. Incorrect Answers: A: When a loose hop is configured, it identifies one or more transit LSRs through which the LSP must be routed. The network IGP determines the exact route from the inbound router to the first loose hop, or from one loose hop to the next. The loose hop specifies only that a particular LSR be included in the LSP. References:

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https://forums.juniper.net/t5/Routing/loose-and-strict-option/td-p/164626 NEW QUESTION 346 You are adding IPv6 to an
existing IPv4 network running OSPF. Your plan is to use OSPFv3 to route both IPv4 and IPv6 prefixes. Which configuration will
enable OSPFv3 to advertise prefixes for both IPv4 and IPv6? A.    user@host# show protocols ospf3 realm
ipv4-unicast { area 0.0.0.0 { interface ge-0/0/0.0; } area 0.0.0.0 { interface ge-0/0/0.0; } B.   
user@host# show protocols ospf3 export ipv4; area 0.0.0.0 { interface ge-0/0/0.0; } C.    user@host#
show protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 { interface ge-0/0/0.0; } user@host# show protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.0 { interface
ge-0/0/0.0; } D.    user@host# show protocols ospf3 rib-group inet.0; area 0.0.0.0 { interface
ge-0/0/0.0; Answer: A Explanation: By default, OSPFv3 supports unicast IPv6 routes, but you can configure OSPFv3 to
support multiple address families. To support an address family other than unicast IPv6, you configure a realm that allows OSPFv3
to advertise IPv4 unicast, IPv4 multicast, or IPv6 multicast routes. Example of a configuration which support both Ipv4 and Ipv6
prefixes: user@host# show protocols ospf3 realm ipv4-unicast { area 0.0.0.0 { interface fe-0/1/0.0; } area 0.0.0.0 {
interface fe-0/1/0.0; } References:
http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos15.1/topics/topic-map/ospfv3-multiple-address-families.html NEW
QUESTION 347 How many bytes does IP-IP tunneling add to an IP packet? A.    20
B.    24 C.    16 D.   28 Answer: A Explanation: Tunneling
increases overhead, because it needs an extra set of IP headers. Typically this is 20 bytes per packet, so if the normal packet size
(MTU) on a network is 1500 bytes, a packet that is sent through a tunnel can only be 1480 bytes big. References:
http://cs.uccs.edu/~scold/iptunnel.htm NEW QUESTION 348 An IS-IS router on a broadcast medium has detected its LSDB is
missing an LS PDU. Which action will the router take? A.    The router will send a CSNP to the router that sent
it a PSNP with missing PDUs. B.    The router will send a link-state request packet to its closest Level
1/Level2 router. C.    The router will send a PSNP to the router that sent it a CSNP with missing PDUs.
D.    The router will send a link-state request packet to its DIS router. Answer: C Explanation: A Partial
SNP (PSNP) is similar to CSNP except that it describes only some LSPs rather than the entire database. On a P2P network, PSNP is
used to acknowledge received LSPs. On a LAN network, PSNP is used to request missing or latest LSPs. Incorrect Answers: A:
IS-IS Sequence Number PDU (SNP). SNPs are used to maintain IS-IS LSDB by describing some or all of the LSPs in the database.
The DIS periodically multicast Complete SNP (CSNP) to describe all the LSPs in the Pseudonode database. References:
https://sites.google.com/site/amitsciscozone/home/is-is/is-is-packets NEW QUESTION 349 An IS-IS TLV includes which two
attributes? (Choose two.) A.    topology B.   vector C.   length
D.    value Answer: CD Explanation: Within data communication protocols, optional information may be
encoded as a type-length-value or TLV element inside a protocol. TLV is also known as tag-length-value. The type and length are
fixed in size (typically 1-4 bytes), and the value field is of variable size. These fields are used as follows: Type: A binary code,
often simply alphanumeric, which indicates the kind of field that this part of the message represents; Length: The size of the value
field (typically in bytes); Value: Variable-sized series of bytes which contains data for this part of the message. References:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type-length-value NEW QUESTION 350 Which two statements are true regarding the output
shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.) [edit interfaces ge-1/0/0] user@host# show vlan-tagging; native-vlan-id 55; unit 0 {
family bridge { interface-mode trunk; vlan-id-list [55 56]; } A.   The ge-1/0/0 interface will
transmit any outgoing frames associated with VLAN 55 as untagged frames. B.      The ge-1/0/0 interface will
associate any untagged frames that are received with VLAN 56. C.  #160; The ge-1/0/0 interface will associate any
untagged frames that are received with VLAN 55. D.   The ge-1/0/0 interface will transmit any outgoing
frames associated with VLAN 56 as untagged frames. Answer: BD Explanation: * You can configure the router to receive and
forward single-tag frames, dual-tag frames, or a mixture of single-tag and dual-tag frames. To configure the router to receive and
forward single-tag frames with 802.1Q VLAN tags, include the vlan- tagging statement at the [edit interfaces interface-name]
hierarchy level: [edit interfaces interface-name] vlan-tagging; *You can configure mixed tagging support for untagged packets
on a port. Untagged packets are accepted on the same mixed VLAN-tagged port. To accept untagged packets, include the
native-vlan-id statement and the flexible-vlan-tagging statement at the [edit interfaces interface-name] hierarchy level: [edit
interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port] flexible-vlan-tagging; native-vlan-id number; References:
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos15.1/topics/usage-guidelines/interfaces-enabling-vlan-tagging.html
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos12.1x44/topics/concept/security-interface-vlan-tagging-configuring.html NEW
QUESTION 351 Which two LSA types would an ABR generate and send into a totally stubby area? (Choose two.)
A.    Type 2 LSA B.   Type 4 LSA C.   Type 5 LSA
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D. Type 3 LSA **Answer: AD Explanation:** A stub area that only allows routes internal to the area and restricts Type 3 LSAs from entering the stub area is often called a totally stubby area. Totally stubby areas can only contain type 1 and 2 LSAs, and a single type 3 LSA. References:

https://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/junos15.1/topics/concept/ospf-stub-areas-overview.html NEW QUESTION 352 Which statement about Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) is correct? A. If a device configured for RSTP receives STP BPDUs, it sends STP BPDUs. B. If a device configured for RSTP receives STP BPDUs, it forwards them as STP BPDUs. C. If a device configured for RSTP receives STP BPDUs, it continues to send RSTP BPDUs. D. If a device configured for RSTP receives STP BPDUs, it sends RSTP and STP BPDUs. Answer: B Explanation: Enhancements enable RSTP to achieve sub-second forwarding and network convergence. RSTP is backward-compatible with legacy STP. If legacy STP BPDU is detected on a link, then an RSTP-capable bridge will revert to legacy STP on that given port. References:

https://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/junos12.3/topics/concept/mx-series-rstp-port-states-roles.html NEW QUESTION 353
Which statement is true about VSTP? A. Adding VLANs to VSTP consumes more CPU resources.
B. It supports 4093 spanning-tree topologies. C. It is compatible with PVST+, but not with PVST. D. Different VLANs must use different spanning-tree topologies. Answer: A
Explanation: If you use VLANs, we recommend that you enable MSTP unless your network requires the device compatibility provided by VSTP. Switches configured to run VSTP automatically assign each VLAN to one spanning-tree instance that runs RSTP. While this approach is useful to optimize network usage in small networks with a limited number of VLANs, a VSTP configuration in a network with several hundred VLANs can overload switch CPUs. References:

http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/junos13.2/topics/concept/spanning-trees-ex-series-vstp-understanding.html NEW QUESTION 354 ?? Download the newest PassLeader JN0-360 dumps from passleader.com now! 100% Pass Guarantee! JN0-360 PDF dumps & JN0-360 VCE dumps: http://www.passleader.com/jn0-360.html (372 Q&As) (New Questions Are 100% Available and Wrong Answers Have Been Corrected! Free VCE simulator!) P.S. New JN0-360 dumps PDF: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B-ob6L_QjGLpfnN5YmVFZ194RmwtOUJlWkVoSmV3RzNUcUhpYjlmU1U3NEVyYUxHQ WdjMms